Table 1: Reporting of individual trial data of primary outcome and harms in different types of publications of nine trials of duloxetine

Study	Statistical significance of primary efficacy analysis in CSR	Total number of articles[a]	Number of articles with pooled non-separate trial data only	Number of other articles with usable data required for meta-analysis[b]			Number of articles of one individual trial only	Reporting of harms in individual trial articles		
				Any efficacy or harm outcome	Primary outcome	AEs of interest		SAEs reported	AEs leading to discontinuation reported	DEAEs reported
HMAQa	Not stat. sig.	33	25	5	2	1	1[c]	✓	✓	Not reported
HMAQb	Not stat. sig.	31	25	4	1	1	0	No article	No article	No article
HMATa	Not stat. sig.	38	32	4	1	1	0	No article	No article	No article
HMATb	Stat. sig.	41	32	7	3	1	1	Not reported	✓	Not reported
HMBHa	Stat. sig.	44	35	8	4	1	1	Not reported	✓	Not reported
HMBHb	Stat. sig.	44	35	8	4	1	1	Not reported	(✓)[f]	Not reported
HMAYa	Stat. sig.	35	30	3	0	1	1	✓	✓	Not reported
HMAYb	Stat. sig.	35	30	3	0	1	1	✓	✓	Partially[e]
HMBC	Stat. sig.	5	1	0	N/A	N/A	4[d]	Partially[e]	(✓)[f]	Partially[e]

CSR=clinical study report; AEs= adverse events; SAEs=serious adverse events; DEAEs=discontinuation emergent adverse events; ✓=reported; [a] includes articles with pooled non-separate trial data only, articles with separate trial data (usable or unusable for a meta-analysis) for multiple trials, and articles of one individual trial only; [b] usable data includes data that were clearly reported in graphs; [c] statistically significant analysis, which was added after protocol completion, reported only; [d] one article reported data on primary outcome and three reported data on harms of interest; [e] data were insufficient for meta-analysis; [f] discrepancy between number of AEs reported in CSR and those reported in article.